

## REMARKS

### Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103

Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10-18, 21 and 31-38 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,136,003 to Van Hoeck et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,399,433 to Faulkner, and claims 3 and 5 have been rejected in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,238,396 to Lombardo.

### Claim Amendments

Independent claims 13 and 33 have been amended to recite further features associated with the claimed invention and/or to improve their form. Additionally, dependent claims 39-44 have been added.

### Arguments in Support of Patentability

The seminal case directed to the application of 35 U.S.C. §103 is Graham v. John Deere, 148 USPQ 459 (1966). From this case, four familiar factual inquiries have resulted. The first three, determining the scope and content of the prior art, ascertaining differences between the prior art and the claims at issue and resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, are directed to the evaluation of prior art relative to the claims of the pending application. The fourth factual inquiry is directed to evaluating evidence of secondary considerations. (See, *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* (MPEP) §2141). While performing this analysis, the cited references must be considered in their entirety, i.e., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention. (See, MPEP §2141.02 (citing *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983))). From these inquiries, the initial burden is on the Examiner to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Additionally, the Supreme Court in the recent decision of KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 127 S.Ct 1727, 167 L.Ed.2d 705 (U.S. 2007), citing In Re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (CA Fed. 2006), stated:

[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.

KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. For at least the following reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are patentable over the cited references.

**Faulkner Constitutes Nonanalogous Art**

As indicated above, Graham initially requires that the scope and content of the prior art be determined. Pursuant to the obligation to determine the appropriate scope and content of prior art, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure requires that “[t]he examiner must determine what is ‘analogous prior art’ for the purpose of analyzing the obviousness of the subject matter at issue”, and that “[i]n order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection of an applicant’s invention, the reference must either be in the field of applicant’s endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned.” MPEP §2141.01(a); citing In re Oetiker, USPQ.2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The Applicant respectfully submits that Faulkner is clearly not analogous art to Van Hoeck or to the invention recited in the pending claims. Specifically, Faulkner discloses a clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable. However, Van Hoeck discloses devices for linking rigid spinal rods in a spinal stabilization system, and the claimed invention is similarly directed to a cross link connector for connecting rigid spinal rods in a spinal stabilization systems, devices which the Applicant submits are in no way analogous or in any way related to the noose cable clip of Faulkner. Although this observation should be evident on its face, the Applicant provides the following detailed analysis in support of this position.

As indicated above, “[i]n order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection of an applicant’s invention, the reference must either be in the field of applicant’s endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned.” MPEP §2141.01(a). The Applicant submits that a cable clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable is clearly not in the same field of endeavor as a spinal stabilization system. As should be readily apparent, a cable clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable clearly fall outside of the field of orthopedic spinal stabilization systems that interconnect/link a pair of rigid spinal rods to one another.

The Applicant further submits that a clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problems concerning the interconnection/linking of a pair of rigid spinal rods. Indeed, a person of ordinary skill in the art faced with the task of designing an orthopedic spinal stabilization system for interconnecting/linking a pair of rigid spinal rods would not look to the field of noose cable clips to provide direction in the design of a

connector/device for interconnecting/linking rigid spinal rods. In this regard, the Office Action does not set forth any rational or reasonable basis as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would look to the field of noose cable clips in the design of an orthopedic spinal stabilization system including a connector/device for interconnecting/linking rigid spinal rods. Indeed, the Office Action does not in any way address why one of ordinary skill in the art would combine the teachings of Faulkner (which is specifically directed to a noose cable clip) with the orthopedic spinal stabilization system disclosed in Van Hoeck to arrive at the invention recited in the pending claims of the subject application. The Office Action simply sets forth the conclusory statement that “[i]t would have been obvious . . . to modify the device of Van Hoeck et al. (sic) with a ridge extending along the curved portion . . . in order to allow the hook to be wide enough to allow for the rod to be inserted into the hook.” (See page 4, lines 1-4). In summary, the Office Action does not provide any specific rationale or reasonable basis as to why a person of ordinary skill in the art would look to the field of clips for forming a noose in a flexible cable to address the design considerations associated with the spinal stabilization system of Van Hoeck including a connector for linking a pair of rigid spinal rods.

Furthermore, the noose cable clip of Faulkner is used to form a noose or loop in a flexible cable via grasping an end portion of the flexible cable and looping the flexible cable and using the clip to bite into an intermediate portion of the flexible cable to form a noose. The noose cable clip of Faulkner clearly functions significantly different from and serves a much different purpose compared to the rod linking device of Van Hoeck. As an initial matter, the Faulkner cable clip is used in association with a flexible cable to hold the flexible cable in a looped noose, whereas Van Hoeck is directed to a linking device for interconnecting a pair of rigid spinal rods to form a spinal stabilization system. The Applicant further submits that the field of noose cable clips (the field of Faulkner) does not constitute analogous or similar art to the field of orthopedic spinal stabilization systems, and the design consideration associated with a noose cable clip are significantly different compared to those associated with interconnecting a pair of rigid spinal rods in an orthopedic spinal stabilization system. For example, the cable clip of Faulkner is designed to accommodate and bite into a looped flexible cable to form a noose, and must clearly be designed for use in association with a flexible cable as a primary consideration (i.e., a flexible cable is clearly needed to form a looped noose). However, the linking/connector device of Van

Hoeck is designed to interconnect/link a pair of rigid spinal rods for use in an orthopedic spinal stabilization system.

The Federal Circuit has held that the standard for considering whether a reference is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem of a claimed invention as follows:

A reference is reasonably pertinent if, even though it may be in a different field from that of the inventor's endeavor, it is one which, because of the matter with which it deals, logically would have commanded itself to an inventor's attention in considering his problem. Thus, the purpose of both the invention and the prior art are important in determining whether the reference is reasonably pertinent to the problem the invention attempts to solve. If a reference disclosure has the same purpose as the claimed invention, the reference relates to the same problem, and that fact supports use of that reference in an obviousness rejection. An inventor may well have been motivated to consider the reference when making his invention. If it is directed to a different purpose, the inventor would accordingly have had less motivation or occasion to consider it. In re Clay, 23 USPQ.2d 1058, 1061 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Notably, Faulkner does not deal with any problem having a logical connection or relevance to orthopedic spinal stabilization systems including a linking/connector device for interconnecting a pair of rigid spinal rods. Instead, Faulkner addresses problems associated with forming a looped noose in a flexible cable. Accordingly, the teachings of Faulkner would not have logically commanded to an inventor's attention in considering the design of an orthopedic spinal stabilization system including a linking/connector device to interconnect/link a pair of rigid spinal rods. Moreover, the teachings of Faulkner are not reasonably pertinent to the design issues and concerns pertaining to orthopedic spinal stabilization systems including the interconnection of a pair of rigid spinal rods, and are directed to an entirely different purpose compared to the orthopedic spinal stabilization system of Van Hoeck. Indeed, the Applicant submits that the concept of providing a cable clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable involves a purpose and function that are clearly different and unrelated to those associated with interconnecting a pair of rigid spinal rods in an orthopedic stabilization system. As a result, one of ordinary skill in the art would not logically look to the field of noose cable clips (i.e., the field of Faulkner) when designing an orthopedic spinal stabilization system (i.e., the subject matter of Van Hoeck).

For at least the reasons set forth above, the claim rejections based on the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination are improper since Faulkner constitutes nonanalogous art to Van Hoeck.

**Independent Claim 1 and Dependent Claims 2-5, 7-8, 10-12, 31, 34, 35, 39 and 40**

As indicated above, independent claim 1 currently stands rejected as being unpatentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination. Independent claim 1 recites, among other elements and features, “a second hook . . . comprising a second internal surface having a curved portion including a raised ridge extending along said curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end, wherein said second rod contacts said ridge”, and “wherein said shaft includes a second threaded hole associated with said second hook, and a set screw extends through said second threaded hole contacting said second rod and forcing said second rod against said ridge”.

The Office Action asserts that Van Hoeck discloses several of the features recited in the independent claims, but admits that Van Hoeck “does not disclose (sic) a ridge extending along a curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end”. (See page 3, lines 3-4). However, the Office Action asserts that Faulkner discloses this feature and that “[i]t would have been obvious . . . to modify the device of Van Hoeck et al. (sic) with a ridge extending along the curved portion . . . in order to allow the hook to be wide enough to allow for the rod to be inserted into the hook.” (See page 4, lines 1-4). The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Van Hoeck discloses a connector 20 that includes a pair of oppositely positioned engaging portions 25, 26, each of which includes a receptacle 36 and a fixation surface 33. (See Figs. 3-5). Faulkner discloses a cable clip for forming a noose in a flexible cable 5 which includes a block 1 including an open sided groove 2 for receipt of an end portion of the flexible cable 5, and an open-sided and under-cut groove 6 for receipt of an intermediate portion of the flexible cable 5 wherein the undercut portion of the groove 6 at the end of the block 1 bites into the cable 5 to hold the flexible cable 5 in a looped or noose configuration. (See Fig. 6).

As an initial matter, as set forth in detail above, the rejection of independent claim 1 based on the Van Hoeck/ Faulkner combination is improper since the noose cable clip of Faulkner constitutes nonanalogous art to the spinal stabilization system of Van Hoeck. However, other reasons support the patentability of independent claim 1. For example, independent claim 1 recites that the second hook includes a second internal surface having a curved portion including “a raised ridge extending along said curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end”, that “said second rod contacts said ridge”, and a set screw contacts the second rod and forces “said second rod against said ridge”.

As indicated above, the Office Action admits that Van Hoeck fails to disclose “a ridge extending along the curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end” with the one of the spinal rods in contact against the ridge, but nevertheless asserts that Faulkner discloses these claimed features. The Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. As indicated above, Faulkner discloses a cable clip for forming a noose in a cable with the clip block 1 including an open-sided and under-cut groove 6 for receipt of an intermediate portion of the flexible cable 5 wherein the undercut portion of the groove 6 at the end of the block 1 bites into the cable 5 to hold the flexible cable 5 in a noose or looped configuration. (See Figure 6). However, as illustrated in Figure 6 of Faulkner, even assuming arguendo that the flexible cable 5 could somehow be construed as a rod and the undercut groove 6 could somehow be construed to define a raised ridge (positions which the Applicant respectively traverse), the flexible cable 5 is not positioned “in contact against said ridge” and the flexible cable 5 is not forced “against said ridge”, as recited in independent claim 1.

The Applicant notes that the definition of “ridge” is readily accepted as “the long, narrow top or crest of something” or “the horizontal line formed by the meeting of two sloping surfaces”. (See The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4<sup>th</sup> edition). Accordingly, even assuming arguendo that the under-cut groove 6 of the noose cable clip 1 of Faulkner could be construed as defining “a ridge”, such ridge would constitute the top or crest of the curved surface defined by the left side of the under-cut groove 6. (See Figure 4). However, as illustrated in Figure 6, the flexible cable 5 is not forced into contact with the ridge of the under-cut groove 6. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not in any way contact the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the under-cut groove 6). Accordingly, Faulkner fails to satisfy the admitted deficiencies of Van Hoeck. Therefore, the subject matter of independent claim 1, as a whole, has not been accounted for by the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to independent claim 1.

For at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and withdrawal of the rejection of independent claim 1 and allowance of the same is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-5, 7-8, 10-12, 31, 34, 35, 39 and 40 depend from independent base claim 1 or an intervening claim, and are submitted to be patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons supporting the patentability of independent base claim 1, although further reasons support the patentability of these claims.

For example, claim 7 recites that “the first spinal rod and the second spinal rod are positioned to lie non-parallel to each other”, and claim 8 further recites that “the first spinal rod and the second spinal rod are positioned to not lie in the same plane”. Even assuming arguendo that the cable clip 1 of Faulkner could be construed to position the portions of the flexible cable 5 that are engaged by the cable clip 1 in a non-parallel arrangement (as asserted on page 3, lines 9-10 of the Office Action), there is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in Faulkner that the portions of the flexible cable 5 engaged by the cable clip 1 are “positioned to not lie in the same plane”, as recited in claim 8. Indeed, the portions of the flexible cable 5 engaged by the cable clip 1 lie in the same plane (i.e., the plane of the cable clip 1). Van Hoeck likewise fails to disclose or suggest that the spinal rods are “positioned to not lie in the same plane”, as recited in claim 8. Moreover, the Office Action has not set forth any grounds or rational basis in support of the rejection of claim 8, and fails to mention or in any way discuss the language recited in claim 8. For this reason alone, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to claim 8.

Additionally, claim 39 recites that “said first and second spinal rods comprise rigid rods that are interconnected to provide a rigid interconnection assembly”. However, as indicated above, the cable clip 1 of Faulkner is used to form a looped noose in a flexible cable 5, and does not in any way relate to the interconnection of rigid rods to form a rigid interconnection assembly.

Furthermore, claim 40 recites that “said second rod is compressed against a crest of said raised ridge”. However, as indicated above, the flexible cable 5 is not compressed against the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, nor the crest of ridge. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not even contact a crest or ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the under-cut groove 6 adjacent the lower end of the cable block 1).

**Independent Claim 13 and Dependent Claims 14-18, 21, 32, 36, 41 and 42**

Independent claim 13 stands rejected as being unpatentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination. Independent claim 13 is directed to an apparatus and recites, among other elements and features, “a second hook . . . comprising a second internal surface wherein the second internal surface curves both in a first direction from the shaft to the second end and in a second direction oblique to the first direction, wherein said curves in said first and second directions are overlapping and intersecting to thereby define a raised ridge extending from the first end to the second end, wherein the second spinal rod is locked in contact with said raised ridge . . . ”.

As an initial matter, as set forth in detail above, the rejection of independent claim 13 based on the Van Hoeck/ Faulkner combination is improper since the noose cable clip of Faulkner constitutes nonanalogous art to the spinal stabilization system of Van Hoeck. However, other reasons support the patentability of independent claim 13 similar to those set forth above in support of independent claim 1. For example, independent claim 13 recites that the second hook includes a second internal surface having a curves that define “a raised ridge extending from the first end to the second end, wherein the second spinal rod is locked in contact with said raised ridge”.

As indicated above, the Office Action admits that Van Hoeck fails to disclose “a ridge extending along the curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end” with the one of the spinal rods in contact against the ridge, but nevertheless asserts that Faulkner discloses these claimed features. The Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. As indicated above with regard to independent claim 1, as illustrated in Figure 6 of Faulkner, even assuming arguendo that the flexible cable 5 could somehow be construed as a rod and the undercut groove 6 could somehow be construed to define a raised ridge (positions which the Applicant respectively traverse), the flexible cable 5 is not “locked in contact with said raised ridge”, as recited in independent claim 13.

As set forth above, the definition of “ridge” is readily accepted as “the long, narrow top or crest of something” or “the horizontal line formed by the meeting of two sloping surfaces”. (See The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4<sup>th</sup> edition). Accordingly, even assuming arguendo that the under-cut groove 6 of the noose cable clip 1 of Faulkner could be construed as defining “a ridge”, such ridge would constitute the top or crest of the curved

surface defined by the left side of the under-cut groove 6. (See Figure 4). However, as illustrated in Figure 6, the flexible cable 5 is not locked in contact with the ridge of the under-cut groove 6. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not in any way contact the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the under-cut groove 6). Accordingly, Faulkner fails to satisfy the admitted deficiencies of Van Hoeck. Therefore, the subject matter of independent claim 13, as a whole, has not been accounted for by the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to independent claim 13.

For at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and withdrawal of the rejection of independent claim 13 and allowance of the same is respectfully requested.

Each of claims 14-18, 21, 32, 36, 41 and 42 depends from independent base claim 13 or an intervening claim and is submitted to be patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons supporting the patentability of independent base claim 13, although further reasons support the patentability of these claims.

For example, each of claims 14-16 recites an angular relationship between the first direction and the second direction in which the internal surface curves. The Office Action acknowledges that these features are not disclosed in the cited references, but asserts, citing *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233, that discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. (See page 4, lines 5-10). In discussing *In re Aller*, MPEP §2144.05 II states that “where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In order for the discovery of optimum or workable ranges to be characterized as routine experimentation, MPEP §2144.05 II B instructs that “[a] particular parameter must first be recognized as a result-effective variable, i.e., a variable which achieves a recognized result.” With respect to claims 14-16, the cited references do not disclose, nor has the Office Action provided, any evidence that adjusting the angles between the first direction and the second direction in which the internal surface curves is a result effective variable which would affect the features set forth in these claims. Thus, the subject matter of claims 14-16 can not be characterized as the discovery of the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. Accordingly, a *prima facie* case of

obviousness has not been established with regard to claims 14-16, and it is respectfully submitted that these claims are patentable over the cited references.

Additionally, claim 17 recites that “the first spinal rod and the second spinal rod are positioned to lie non-parallel to each other”, and claim 18 further recites that “the first spinal rod and the second spinal rod are positioned to not lie in the same plane”. Even assuming arguendo that the cable clip 1 of Faulkner could be construed to position the portions of the flexible cable 5 that are engaged by the cable clip 1 in a non-parallel arrangement (as asserted on page 3, lines 9-10 of the Office Action), there is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in Faulkner that the portions of the flexible cable 5 engaged by the cable clip 1 are “positioned to not lie in the same plane”, as recited in claim 18. Indeed, the portions of the flexible cable 5 engaged by the cable clip 1 lie in the same plane (i.e., the plane of the cable clip 1). Van Hoeck likewise fails to disclose or suggest that the spinal rods are “positioned to not lie in the same plane”, as recited in claim 18. Moreover, the Office Action has not set forth any grounds or rational basis in support of the rejection of claim 18, and fails to mention or in any way discuss the language recited in claim 18. For this reason alone, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to claim 18.

Moreover, claim 41 recites that “said first and second spinal rods comprise rigid rods that are interconnected to provide a rigid interconnection assembly”. However, as indicated above, the cable clip 1 of Faulkner is used to form a looped noose in a flexible cable 5, and does not in any way relate to the interconnection of rigid rods to form a rigid interconnection assembly.

Furthermore, claim 42 recites that “said second rod is compressed against a crest of said raised ridge”. However, as indicated above, the flexible cable 5 is not compressed against the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, nor the crest of ridge. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not even contact a crest or ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the under-cut groove 6 adjacent the lower end of the cable block 1).

#### **Independent Claim 33 and Dependent Claims 37, 38 and 43 and 44**

As indicated above, independent claim 33 stands rejected as being unpatentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination. Independent claim 33 is directed to an apparatus and recites,

among other elements and features, “a second hook portion . . . comprising a second internal surface having a curved portion including a saddle defining a raised ridge extending along said curved portion in a direction from said first end to said second end”, and “said second elongated support rod is locked in contact with said raised ridge of said saddle . . .”.

As an initial matter, as set forth in detail above, the rejection of independent claim 33 based on the Van Hoeck/ Faulkner combination is improper since the noose cable clip of Faulkner constitutes nonanalogous art to the spinal stabilization system of Van Hoeck. However, other reasons support the patentability of independent claim 33 similar to those set forth above in support of independent claim 1. For example, independent claim 33 recites that the second hook includes a second internal surface having a curved portion that defines “a raised ridge extending along said curved portion in a direction from said first end to said second end”, and that “said second elongated support rod is locked in contact with said raised ridge”.

As indicated above, the Office Action admits that Van Hoeck fails to disclose “a ridge extending along the curved portion in a direction from the first end to the second end” with the one of the spinal rods in contact against the ridge, but nevertheless asserts that Faulkner discloses these claimed features. The Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. As indicated above with regard to independent claim 1, as illustrated in Figure 6 of Faulkner, even assuming arguendo that the flexible cable 5 could somehow be construed as a rod and the undercut groove 6 could somehow be construed to define a raised ridge (positions which the Applicant respectively traverse), the flexible cable 5 is not “locked in contact with said raised ridge”, as recited in independent claim 33.

As set forth above, the definition of “ridge” is readily accepted as “the long, narrow top or crest of something” or “the horizontal line formed by the meeting of two sloping surfaces”. (See The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4<sup>th</sup> edition). Accordingly, even assuming arguendo that the under-cut groove 6 of the noose cable clip 1 of Faulkner could be construed as defining “a ridge”, such ridge would constitute the top or crest of the curved surface defined by the left side of the under-cut groove 6. (See Figure 4). However, as illustrated in Figure 6, the flexible cable 5 is not locked in contact with the ridge of the under-cut groove 6. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not in any way contact the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the

under-cut groove 6). Accordingly, Faulkner fails to satisfy the admitted deficiencies of Van Hoeck. Therefore, the subject matter of independent claim 33, as a whole, has not been accounted for by the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to independent claim 33.

For at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 33 is submitted to be patentable over the Van Hoeck/Faulkner combination, and withdrawal of the rejection of independent claim 33 and allowance of the same is respectfully requested.

Each of claims 37, 38 and 43 and 44 depends from independent base claim 33 or an intervening claim and is submitted to be patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons supporting the patentability of independent base claim 33, although further reasons support the patentability of these claims.

For example, claim 43 recites that “said first and second elongate support rods comprise rigid rods that are interconnected to provide a rigid interconnection assembly”. However, as indicated above, the cable clip 1 of Faulkner is used to form a looped noose in a flexible cable 5, and does not in any way relate to the interconnection of rigid rods to form a rigid interconnection assembly.

Additionally, claim 44 recites that “said second elongate support rod is compressed against a crest of said raised ridge”. However, as indicated above, the flexible cable 5 is not compressed against the ridge of the under-cut groove 6, nor the crest of ridge. Indeed, the flexible cable 5 does not even contact a crest or ridge of the under-cut groove 6, but is instead bitten into by the undercut region of the under-cut groove 6 (i.e., the lower end of the under-cut groove 6 adjacent the lower end of the cable block 1).

## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance including pending claims 1-5, 7, 8, 10-18, 21 and 31-44.

Reconsideration of the subject application is respectfully requested. Timely action towards a Notice of Allowability is hereby solicited. The Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned by telephone to resolve any outstanding matters concerning the subject application.

Respectfully submitted,



By: \_\_\_\_\_

Brad A. Schepers  
Registration No. 45,431  
Krieg DeVault LLP  
One Indiana Square, Suite 2800  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2079  
(317) 238-6334 (voice)